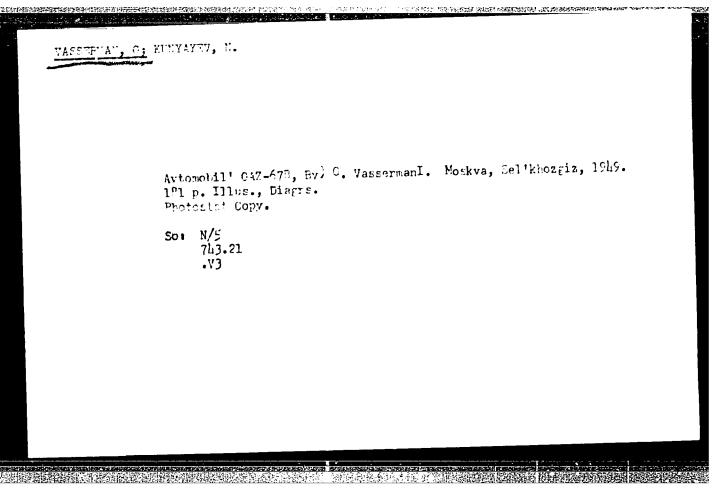
RYZHIK, D. . . VASSERMAN, D. M.

Course and treatment of catarrhs of the upper respiratory tracts and nonspecific pneumonia in children. Sbor.nauch.trud.fashGMT (MIRA 18:10)

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1. Kafedra detskikh holezney sanitarnogo fakul tets (zav. kafedroy prof. L.S.Aleksandrova) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinakogo instituta.



VASSERIJAN. G. M. MOZOKHIN, N. G. -

Automobiles

Light automobiles GAZ-69 with improved adaptability to difficult terrain. Avt. trakt. prom. no.1, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Unclassified.

VASSERMAN, G. M., jt.au.
M-20 "Pobeda" automobile; description, construction and maintenance.
TL215.P67L5 1955

1. Automobiles, Russian. I. Vasserman, G. M., jt. au.

VASSERMAN, G.M.; KUNYAYEV, N.A.; LIPGART, A.A., professor, redaktor;

PATTERIA, Te.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[GAZ-67B automohile] Avtomobil' GAZ-67B. Izd., 3-e, ispr. i dop.

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry,
1955. 186 p.

(Automohiles)

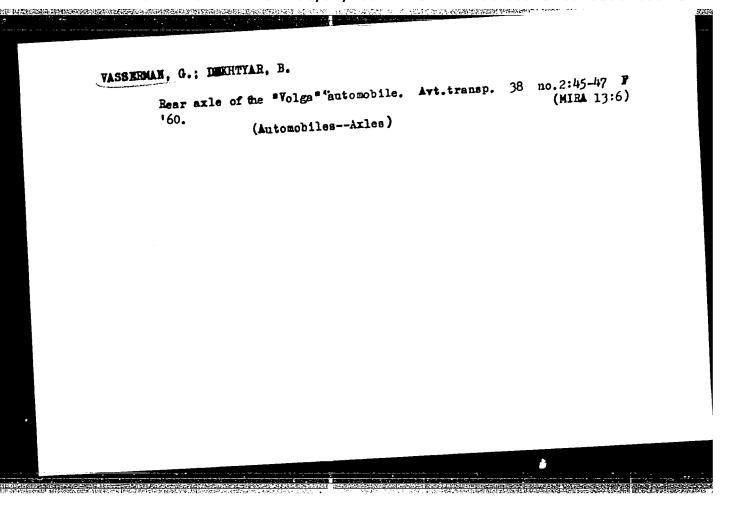
(Automohiles)

UH : SERHAN, G.M.: BAUMAN, I.M., inzhener, redaktor;
MATVEYEVA, 18.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhni-

[M-20 "Pobeda" automobile; description of construction and maintenance]
Aytomobil' M-20 "Pobeda"; opisanie konstruktsii i ukhod. Izd. 2-e,
ispr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo machinostroit. lit-ry, 1955.
311 p. (MIRA 8:4)

(Automobiles)

cheskiy redaktor.



The real region with the state of the state

VASSERMAN, G. M.; DECHEV, V. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'YAK, V. D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting efficient shape and position of air intakes in prospective makes of the "Zaporezhets" automobile. Avt. prom. 28 no.9:23-25 S 162. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaporezhskiy avtozavod "Kommunar" i Zaporezhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut imeni V. Ya. Chubarya.

(Automobiles-Engines-Cooling)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"

L 40250-66

ACC NR: AP6020974

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/003/0009/0010

AUTHOR; Vasserman, G. M.; Dechev, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Cl'yak, W. D. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Zaporozhskiy "Kommunar" Automobile Plant (Zaporozhskiy avtozaved "Kommunar"); Zaporozhskiy Machine Building Institute im. V. Ya. Chubar! (Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Determining the dimensions of air scoops for rear-engine cars

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1966, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: automotive industry, air breathing engine, vehicle engine cooling system, engine cooling fan, air intake system, wind tunnel

ABSTRACT: The authors determine the dimensions for air scoops in rear-engine cars. These air scoops should be designed to use the kinetic energy of the oncoming air. This is particularly true for the case of low-cc automobiles. This type of design economizes on the energy expended by the cooling fan. An expression is given for determining the flow of air through the air scoop where the flow is maintained by the motion of the automobile through air. Once the air has reached the motor compartment, most of it is expended for cooling, and only 4-7% is used for combustion. It is assumed that pressure in the air compartment is slightly above atmospheric. If the

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UDC: 621.431.73.001.24

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L 40250-66 ACC NR: AP6020974

motor compartment is not properly sealed, exhaust gases may enter the automobile. On the other hand, higher than atmospheric pressure in the motor compartment is useful from the standpoint of increased engine intake pressure, a lower power drain on the fan and better cooling system operation. An expression is given for determining the relationship between fan efficiency and crankshaft rpm. Another expression is given for determining the relationship between the speed of the automobile and crankshaft rpm. Using both of these expressions, the area of the air scoop cross section can be determined. These methods are applied to two automobiles: the ZAZ-970 and the ZAZ--966. A pressure curve was plotted from data of tests conducted in the wind tunnel at the Zaporozhskiy Machine Building Institute imeni V. Ya. Chubar' together with the average pressure factor which depends on the size and shape of the air scoop cross section. These tests were conducted on an automobile frame model. The proposed method for determining the cross section of the air scoop makes it possible to shorten experimentation on cooling systems. Computational data may be obtained from aerodynamic simulation. Selection of the proper cross section for the air scoop affects both the operating temperature of the engine and the cleanliness of the cooling air. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 42 MLP

THE SECRECARD PROPERTY OF SERVICE SERVICE SERVICES AND ASSESSMENT OF SERVIC

GROZMAN, M.M.; VASSERMAN, G.S.

Methodology for the determination of calcium and magnesium in blood serum. Lab. delo no.9:554-550 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

l. Laboratoriya nezaraznykh bolezney seliskokhozyaysivennykh zhivotnykh Moldavskogo nauchnowissledovateliskogo instituta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, poselok Krikovo, Orgeyevskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SCR.

USSR/Electronics
Vacuum Tabes, Magnetron

"Revolving Spatial Charge in a Magnetron Equipped
With a Compact Anode," I. I. Vasserman, Phys Inst,
Leningrad State Ord of Lenin U, 7t pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XVIII, No 6

First article is devoted to static case. Calculates
value of rotating current and compares results with
experimental data. Submitted 20 Jan 48.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"

KALININ, V.L. and I.I. VASSFINAN

LHSOFKHING. 1 1

K voprosu ob elektronnykh kolebanijakh magnetrons. (Akademii Nauk SSSR. Izvestija. Serija fiziehe.maja, 1946, v. 10, no. 1. p. 103-110, diagrs., bibliography)

Title tr.: On the problem of electron oscillations in a magnetron.

AS262.A62455 1946

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aubtion in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 BEAUCHT FAR STANDARD FROM SAN BE

AUTHOR

PA - 2542

TITLE

Resonance Method for Determination of Electron Concentration

and Collision Number in a Discharge Plasma. (Rezonansnyy metod opredeleniya kontsentratsii elektronov i

chisla stolknoveniy v plazme gazovogo razryada. - Russian) Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz. 1957, Vol 27, Nr 3, pp 516 - 521 (U.S.S.R.)

PERIODICAL

ABSTRACT

A rather simple resonance method for the investigation of the Received: 4/1957

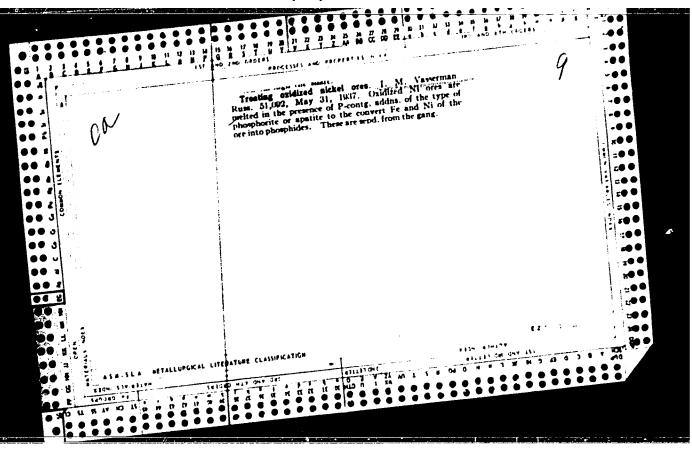
plasma in the case of direct current operation is suggested. This method can be applied for various gases in a wide field of electron concentration and of long waves. A discharge tube is mounted between the plates of a flat condenser which is connected with a Thomson - circuit. The elaboration of the

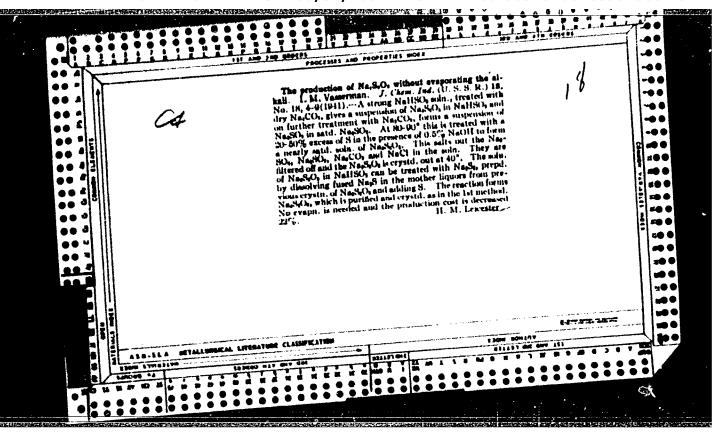
resonance curves, which were recorded on cold and burning tubes, result in the average values for n and ~ (the parameters of the plasma). The results of the investigations

of the plasma in mercury vapors at a pressure of 10-3 torr in a high frequency field with 20 Kc are given. The experimental apparatus is decribed and the elaboration of the resonance

curves is carried out. The relation between the inductivity of the plasma and their parameters n and I are obtained. The electric conductivity of the plasma increases and their

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ASSERVAN, I. M., Engr	Cond. Tech. Sci.	
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SC: <u>Vechernyaya Moskya,</u> Kay	, 1977 (rrojeco mar 20)	

VASSERMAN, I.M.; HABINOVICH, F.V., redaktor.

[Production of mineral salts] Proisvodstvo mineral'nyth solei.

[Production of mineral salts] Proisvodstvo mineral'nyth solei.

[Noskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. ind-vo khim. lit-ry. 1954, 346 p.

(Salts)

(Salts)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; BRAYNINA, Eh.Z.

Chemical "aging" of basic nickel carbonate precipitate and conditions affecting the use of sodium carbonate in the precipitation process.

Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11:1617-1624 N '58. (NIRA 12:2)

(Nickel carbonates) (Sodium carbonates) (Precipitation (Chemistry))



AUTHORS: Vasserman, I.M., Fomina, Ye.A.

TITLE: Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, 1961, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 90-99

TEXT: The present paper is the 4th report in a series on technology of the separation of substances from solutions by chemical precipitation. Chemical aging in the system precipitate - solution is caused by one or more secondary chemical reactions on the phase boundary, resulting in a change of chemical composition and physical properties of the precipitate. Hence the study of aging processes is important for chemical precipitations. In the previous experiments [Ref.1: I.M. Vasserman, Kh.Z.Braynina, ZhPKh, 31,11,1617 (1958). Ref.2: I.M. Vasserman, ZhPKh, 32,9,1959 (1959); Ref.3: I.M. Vasserman, Ye.A. Fomina, Kh.Z. Braynina, ZhPKH, 32,11,2619 (1959)] the authors investigated qualitatively chemical aging and the resulting abnormal aging of the preci-

Card 1/24

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Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

pitate in the system Ni(NO₃)₂ - Na₂CO₃ - H₂O. In the present work these experiments were studied quantitatively. From the five possible types of secondary chemical reactions (Ref.2) two occur in the present system: 1) neutralization of the basic precipitate (basic nickel carbonate) by the acidic salt (NaHCO₃) which is in the mother liquor and 2) hydrolysis of the basic precipitate. These two reactions were investigated and the reaction kinetics was determined studying the normal (physical) aging of basic nickel carbonate precipitates, the abnormal aging caused by hydrolysis and that caused by neutralization of the precipitate. Precipitation was carried out continuously by mixing Ni (NO₃)₂ - and Na₂CO₃ - solutions at 90°C, agitating the obtained suspension of basic nickel carbonate. In order to study the aging caused by neutralization, 1 liter of the continuously outflowing suspension was quickly cooled to 60°C and left at this temperature during mechanical agitation. Abnormal aging by hydrolysis was investigated by filtering off the precipitate, washing and preparing a suspension in distilled water with a ratio solid:

Card 2/24

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

liquid = 1:200 and following agitation at 90°C. Normal aging was caused by mixing the filtered-off precipitate with the mother liquor (containing 120 g/l NaNO₃) and agitating this suspension at 60°C. The duration of all agings was 120 hrs. Changes in chemical composition of the liquid and solid phase, as well as the physical properties of the precipitate were determined. Physical properties were determined by A.V. Nikolayev's method [Ref.4: ZhPKh, 20,3,189 (1947), Ref. 5: ZhAKh, 7,1,21 (1952)] obtaining the filtration coefficient, water capacity, specific volume, and specific surface (using methyl violet). By analyzing the system precipitate - solution the basicity was checked (i.e., the ratio milliequivalent HCO₃ per milliequivalent Ni²⁺). In the precipitate the content of Ni²⁺ and CO₃ and in the liquid phase pH was determined and the change in HCO₃ - and CO₃ - content controlled by potentiometric measurements. The aged precipitates were X-ray-examinated on a YPC-55 (URS-55) apparatus with cobalt source. Results concerning the normal aging of basic nickel carbonate in contact with synthetic mother liquor (not containing HCO₃) are given in Tab.1, the kinetic curves in Fig.1-6, Card 3/24

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

X-ray patterns in Fig.7 and a microphotograph in Fig.8. No change in chemical composition of the precipitate or pH of the liquor was observed. The crystal lattice of the precipitate improves and the particle size increases. Results on abnormal aging by hydrolysis (i.e., of precipitates in contact with water) demonstrate (Tab.2, Fig.1-8) that the precipitate becomes more basic, the content of CO3 drops to 16.1% and also pH decreases. Abnormal aging caused by neutralization occurs in opposite direction compared with aging by hydrolysis (Tab.3, Fig.1-8), i.e., physical properties of the precipitate deteriorate with a decrease in filtration ability, and particle size and volume (increase in surface area). The precipitate becomes less basic, the content in CO_3^{2-} and the pH of the suspension increase, while the content in HCO3 decreases. Comparison of experimental results indicate abnormal changes of the primary (crystal lattice and defects) and of the secondary structure (size and surface of particles, packing, dimension and characteristics of pores) of the precipitate. According to properties of the crystal lattice of basic nickel carbonate noted by other investigators [Ref. 6: I. François-Rosetti, Card 4/24

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

B. Imelek, J. Chem. Phys., 51,7-8, 451-460 (1954); Ref.7: I. Longuet-Escard, I. Mering, C.r., 246,8,1231-4 (1958); Ref.8: O. Baguo, C.r. 236,6,699-701 (1953); Ref.9: I.V. Tananayev, M.Ya. Bikmel'der, ZhNKh, 2,12,2700 (1957)] and corresponding to the present results (Fig. 5-8) the present authors assume a correlation between changes in primary and secondary structure of the precipitate in abnormal aging. This correlation controls the effect of secondary chemical reactions on changes in physical properties of the aged precipitate. The basic nickel carbonate precipitate has a hydroxyde crystal lattice in which OH -groups are partly substituted by Co2 -groups. Chemical aging by hydrolysis effects re-substitution of CO2 - by OH -groups. Thus the primary structure becomes finer and the secondary structure improves. In chemical aging by neutralization the properties of the precipitate change in the opposite direction, since more OH -groups are replaced by CO2 -groups, and thus the primary structure is more and more deformed and physical properties deteriorate. Changes in physical properties depend on changes in crystal structure and occur in the same direction. The rate of changes depends on Card 5/sh

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

technological conditions: temperature, concentration, size of the interface, mixing intensity of the suspension, and time of aging. Summarizing: 1. Influence of chemical aging (caused by secondary chemical reactions) starts with the formation of the solid phase during precipitation affecting chemical composition and physical properties of the precipitate, 2. in the aging of precipitates with changing chemical composition the effect of chemical aging abnormally changes the physical properties, 3. change in physical properties (secondary structure) of basic nickel carbonate depends (in abnormal aging) on the change in the primary structure and occurs in the same direction. The present authors suggest to classify processes of chemical precipitations into two groups: a) Processes which are not complicated by secondary chemical reactions. Precipitates are formed not changing the chemical composition during precipitation. Aging occurs like normal physical aging; b) the precipitation process is complicated by one (or more) secondary chemical reactions. The precipitate changes chemical composition during precipitation and aging. These precipitates have abnormal aging because chemical aging and normal Card 6/24

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

(physical) aging occur simultaneously. There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut khimicheskikh reak-

tivov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1960

Card 7/24

VASSERMAN, Isaak Mikhaylovich; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; FOMEINA, T.A.,

[Production of mineral salts]Proizvodstvo :ineral'nykh solei.
2. izd., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 438 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Salt industry)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Continuous process of chemical precipitation with automatic control. Khim. prom. no.8:607-610 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; YEVDOKIMOVA, M.I.; MARAMZIN, A.I.; MILOSLAVSKIY, A.S.; TOLSTOGUZOV, A.D.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Continuous method of precipitating basic nickel carbonate with complex automation of the process. TSvet. met. 37 no.12: 25-31 D 164 (MIRA 18:2)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; SHANT'YEVA, H.I.

Preparation of dicalcium phosphate of stoichiometric composition.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.6:1320-1327 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

VASSERMAN, I.M.

Characteristics of precipitate - galution eventual formed in the processes of chemical precipitation. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.7: 1518-1523 J1 164.

(Mika 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"

VASSERMAN, I.M.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Automatic control according to the pH value of a continuous process of chemical precipitation of compounds of variable composition. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.7:1507-1513 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

VASSERMAN, I.S.; GALKIN, Yu.L.

Ejector pumping of gasoline from tank cars. Meftianik 5 no.1:1718 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavnyy inshener Usglavnefteenabsbyta (for Vasserman).
2. Nachal'nik ekspluatatsionno-tekhnicheskogo otdela (for Galkin).

(Gasoline) (Tank cars)

VASSERMAN, I.S.; GALKIN, Yu.L.

Effectiveness of using submerged ejectors in discharging high-vapor pressure gasoline. Neft. khoz. 38 no.4:61-63 Ap '(0. (MIRA 14:8))

(Uzbekistan—Gasoline) (Ejector pumps)

L_5(555-65 ENT(1) GW ACCESSION_RR: AR5013962

va/0169/65/000/004/0016/0016 550.830(470.324)

AUTHOR: Vasserman, I.S.; Krivtsov, I.I.

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TITIE: Geological data obtained from complex geophysical studies in the region

of the Pavlovsk anomalies in Voromezh oblast

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 40101

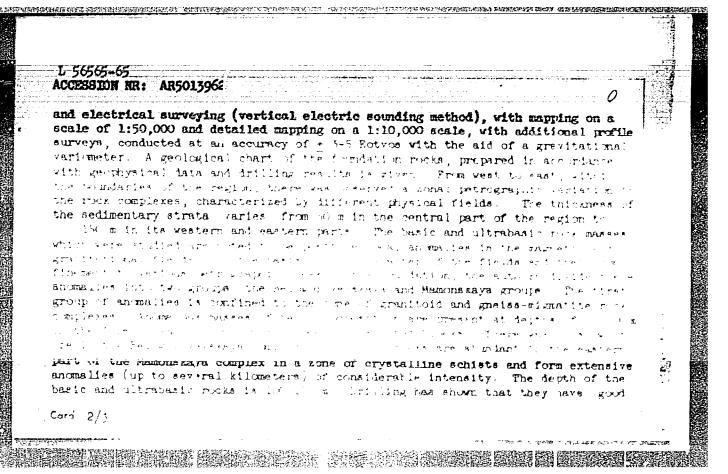
CITED SOURCE: Sb. Geol. i polezn. iskopayemyye tsentr.-chernozemn. obl. Voronezh, Voronezhsk. un-t, 1964, 321-325

TOPIC TAGS: rock structure, geological survey, mapping, sounding, vertical electric sounding, gravimetric survey, sagnetometric survey, electrical survey

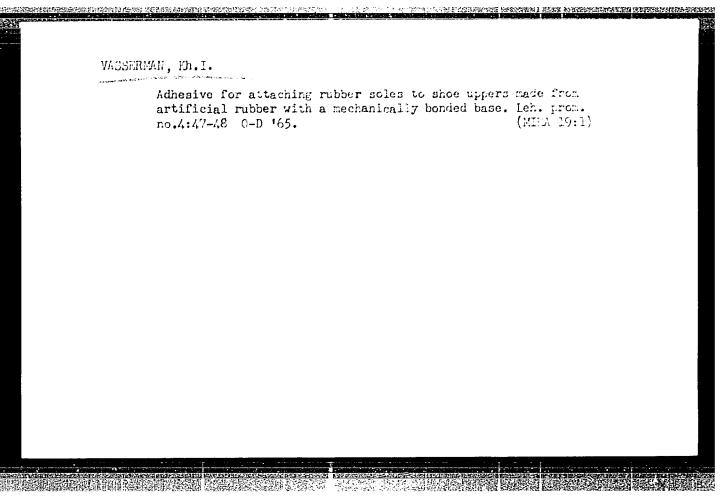
ABSTRACT: The region studied is located in the southeastern part of the Voroneth crystalline rock mass. The objective of this project was to study the geological structure of the crystalline foundation with the aim of finding basic and oltrabasic mode with good potentials for conferences and rare-metal prospecting. The results are given of a qualitative interpretation of magnetometric gia-landii.

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VASSERVAN, Kh.M., cand Chem ci -- (disa) "Study of the follow number of quarternaries & Co --polymethylene-bis-pyrrolidine and pyperidine salts and their derivative with pyridazine of a simple and complex ether groups in the polymethylene chain." kiga, 1958, 19 up (Acad Sci LassR. Inst of Forstry Problems) 350 comies (KL, 23-58, 102)

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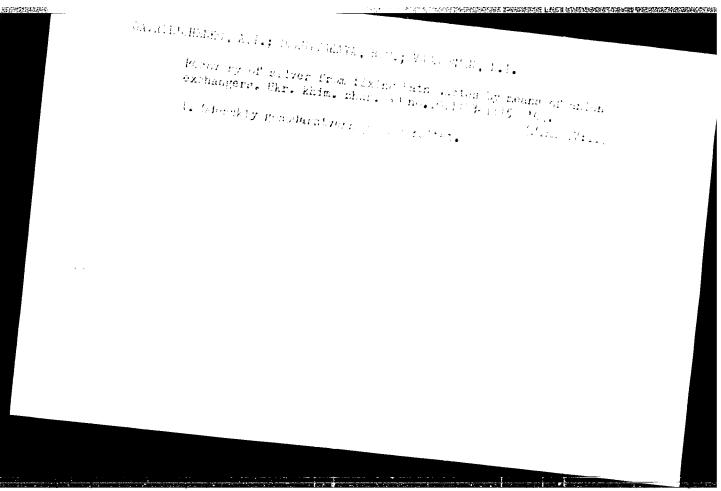
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	Zalukayew, L. F., and E. V. Vanez. [Institut khimi Zamemii maur Lattiyakoy SSR (Chrizcal Institute of the Academy of Sciences Latviyakaya SSR)], Synthesis and Re- actions of d -Mittmethylquinclines Card 8/10	12 6	ATIAL FOREVERGY 18.4. Aldgagar. [Kacata organicheskoy Vassoyungy naurhocissiscovateliszty institute polityrosy wasynthiemosti; i krasitels plutproduktov of the Hoscow Institute for the Fishing Industry. All-Uninal for the Fishing Industry. All-Uninal for the Fishing Industry. All-Uninal for the Chemical Industry. All-Uninal for the Chemical Industry. All-Uninal for All-Uninal for the Chemical Industry. All-Uninal for the Chemical Industry.		III. SINTHIMES BASED ON FRADENS AND QUINDENE SHIPH NAME OF THE REAL OF STATE OF THE REAL OF STATE OF LEVITHERY OF STATE OF LEVITHERY AND STATE OF S	cheates: inte poor as intended for organic chemists and chemists. The engineers of emitted on methods of emitted and producing pyriline, quinoline, and their derivatives from natural sources. No personalities are mentioned. Figures, takes, and references accompany the articles.	: 3. Barhanova; Tech. Ed.: A. Klyavinya; Editorial Board: YG. A. Bankovskiy, Candidate of Chemistry, E. Y. Varaga, Candidate of Chemistry (Resp. Ed.), L. F. Zaluksyev, Doctor of Chemistry, and H. H. Kalnyn'.	Biniya, tehnologiya i primerniye proizvolnych piridina i kininiina; materialy soventhaniya (Chemistry, Technology and Utilization of Pyridine ani quinoline Derivative); haterials of the Conference) Riga, Ind-to IN Eartyskoy SER, 1960. 299 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed. Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk intrijskoy SER. Institut kinisti Agencies: Akademiya nauk intrijskoy SER.	Finds t DON EFFECTION OF STRUCTURE OF STRUCTURES OF STRUCTURE OF STRUC	

VASSERMAN, L.; MOISEYEVA, V.; REZNIKOV, R.

Shop for the repair of knit goods. Prom.koop. no.10:17 0 157.
(MIRA 10:12)

1.Nachal'nik trikotazhnogo otdela TSentral'noy opytno-tekhnicheskoy shveynoy laboratorii Rospromsoveta (for Vasserman). 2.Starshiy inzhener TSentral'noy opytno-tekhnicheskoy shveynoy laboratorii Rospromsoveta (for Moiseyeva, Reznikov).

(Knit goods--Repairing)



POROMAREVA, L.K.; VASSERMUT, L.I.

Determination of sulfate in sod un dishrisate. Zav. lel. 30 (MINA 1811) no.11:1332 '54.

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-iosledovatol'skiy khimichaskiy institut.

ANDREYEV, D.Ya.; VASSERMAN, L.K.

Economic efficiency of the optimization of operating conditions of atmospheric-vacuum tubestills in the case of complex automation. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.6236-41 Je 163.

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlenosti im. akademika Gubkina.

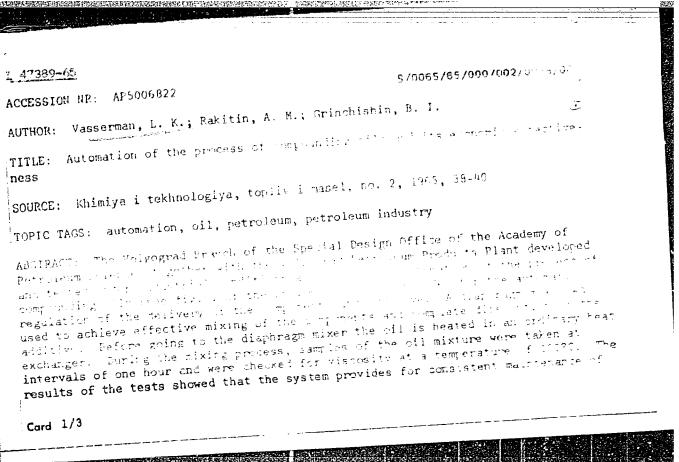
(Volgograd-Petroleum refineries----Equipment and supplies)

(Automation)

(Automation)

VASSERMAN, L.K., inzh.; GUN, R.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficiency of the automation of petroleum refineries. Mekh.
i avtom. proizv. 18 no.7;34-36 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)



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THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

ARTES, N. A.; VASSERMAN, L. M.; VAKHROMEYEV, V. B., master katodnoy zashchity

Group installation of electrochemical protection anodes on parallel pipelines. Suggested by N. A. Artes, L. M. Vasserman, V. B. Vakhromeev. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.4:28 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy inzh. Zapadno-Sibirskogo neftepromyslovogo upravleniya (for Artes). 2. Nachal'nik uchastka tresta No. 8 (for Vasserman).

(Petroleum pipelines-Cathodic protection)

VASSERMAN, M.

Content and methods in the physician's work of labor hygiene problems in rural areas. Usl.zhiz.i zdorov. 1 no.5:52-56 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny truda Instituta gigiyeny i zdravookhraneniya Rumynskoy Marodnoy Respubliki, filial v Yassakh. (FUBLIC HEALTH, HURAL)

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VASSERMAN, M.A.; GET'YE, V.A.; KONSTANTINOV, S.V.; REYTMAN, I.M., redaktor; PERSHIMA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFINOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Catalog: Spare parts for petroleum apparatus] Katalog: Zapasnye chasti k neftianomu oborudovaniu. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Pt.1. [Geological and prospecting apparatus] Geologo-razvedochnoe oborudovanie. Sec.3. [Engines for geological and prospecting drilling] Dvigateli dlia geologo-razvedochnogo bureniia. No.1. [MD22 oil engine] Neftianoi dvigatel' ND22. 1956. 31 p. [IND22 oil engine] Neftianoi dvigatel' 1MD22. 1956. 38 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Soyuznefteburmashremont, Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy trest. (Gas and oil engines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"

VASSERMAN, M.Ye., dotsent

Variation of a tuberculcus infection of the brain. Med. zimr.

Uzb. no.6:75-76 Je 63

1. Iz Tashkentskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.6.

VASSERMAN, Nina Borisovna: KASHCHEYEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; GAPEYEVA, T., red.

[Theoretical mechanics; kinematics of a mass point. Written lectures] Teoreticheskaia mekhanika; kinematika tochki. Pis'mennye lektsii. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi za-ochnyi politekhn. in-t, 1965. 51 p. (MIRA 19:1)

VASSERMAN, N.N., aspirant; GLADKOVSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Regularities in the hardening and damage accumulation in the process of cyclic loading of low-carbon steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:68-77 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Parmskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

VASSERMAN, O.S.; RUMYANTSEV, V.A.; FIGLIN, I.Z.

Increasing the performance of trench chain excavators. Stroi. i dor.
mashinostr. no.4:4-5 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Excavating machinery)

s/123/59/000/010/045/068 A004/A001.

Translation from: Referativnyy znurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 10, p. 129,

38180

Chabotaravskiy, V. V., Vasserman, P. I.

15

AUTHORS: TITLE:

The Machanism of the Protective Effect of Varnish and Paint Coatings

During Humidification

PERIODICAL:

V sb.: Vses. nauchno-takhn, soveshchariye po korrozii n zashchite metallov, No. 5, Moscow, Profizdat, 1958, pp. 13-14

The failure of the protective effect of varnish and paint coatings when they are being exposed to humid air and sea water, is connected with a number of physical and chemical processes taking place: the diffusion of moisture and electrolyte into the film, osmosis, electrosmosis, electrochemical corresion process. When moisture is penetrating into the film, and also under the effect of corrosion products, blisters are originating, on the coating the film is swelling, cracking and peeling off the metal surface, and the high-polymer film-producing part is destroyed on account of saponification. A considerable increase

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001**

S/123/59/000/010/045/068 A004/A001

The Mechanism of the Protective Effect of Varmish and Paint Coatings During Humidification

in the protective effect of varnish and paint coatings can be attained by increasing the structural density of the film, decreasing the hydrophili nature of the film-producing substance, lowering the content of water-soluble substances in and under the coating, increasing the adhesion of the varnish and paint crating to the metal, increasing the ohmic resistance of the coating, by the presence of alkali-resisting film-producing substances in the film, and also by imparting the coating a passivating ability. This can be attained by introducing into the coating pigments and corrosion inhibitors or employing primers containing character pigments. As to the mechanism of the protective effects, varnish and paint coatings can produce different effects: insulating (i.e. causing a mechanical insulation of the metal surface from the surrounding medium), passivating or combined effect. The latter have been widely used and showed good results under operation conditions.

K, L, M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"

307/69-81-4-4/22 5(4)

Vasserman, P.I., Kolotyrkin, Ya.M., Chebotarevskiy, V.V., AUTHOR:

Froktistova, A.A. (Moscow)

The Properties of Paint and Lacquer Coatings as Character-TITLE:

ized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance

Kolloidnyy zhurnal, Vol XXI, 1959, Nr 4, pp 392-397, (USUR) PERIODICAL:

The authors report on experiments intended to characterize ABSTRACT: the structure and moisture-proof properties of certain metal coatings by their electrical resistance and capacitance. The

measuring of the electrical resistance was carried out with an alternating-current bridge, the scheme of which is illustrated in figure 1 (diagram). The coating materials (perchlorovinyl, nitrocellulose, butylmetacrylate, ethylcellulose) were in the form of thin films $(30 - 35\mu)$ on metal, and in a free

state. The way they were used during the experiments is likewise illustrated in figure 1. Figure 2 (graph) shows measuring results concerning the resistance of a nitrocellu-

lose film and the capacitance of the system: platinum electrode-Card 1/5

SOV/69-21-4-4/22

The Properties of Paint and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance.

solution-film-solution-platinum electrode. The results were obtained at a frequency of 1 kilocycle after various time intervals. Previously the film had been immersed into an NaCl solution. The results show that after initially high values, the electric resistance of the film weakens due to a growing liquid absorption, whereas the capacitance of the system is on the increase. Experiments with the above-mentioned materials were carried out to ascertain the dependence of resistance and capacitance on the nature of the film-forming substance. The results are listed in a special table. Figure 3 (graph) shows the effect of alternating current frequency on the electrical resistance of coating films. In most cases the resistance weakens in inverse proportion to the increase of frequency. Film structure, nowever, exercises a considerable effect on this dependence. The resistance of less compact films weakens to a low r degree than the resis-

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The Properties of Paint and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance.

tance of compact films. Figure 4 (graph) shows that the effect of frequency on electric resistance grows weaker in proportion to the growth of liquid absorption by the film. Figures 5 and 6 show the effect of electrolytes on the electrical resistance of a film and the capacitance of the system (ethylcellulose film in both cases). The resistance and capacitance values are lower in distilled water than in an NaCl solution. Discussing the results of their investigation the authors conclude that the establishment of a direct correlation between electrolyte concentration and film structure on the one hand and electric conductivity of the film on the other hand is not admissible. A comparison of the data obtained in NaCl solution and in distilled water shows that such a direct correlation does not exist even at the time of the immersion of the film into the liquid. The authors assume that the so-called surface conduct vity plays an important role in the conductivity of the films. In this case

Card 3/5

301/63-21-4-4/22

The Properties of Paint and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance

the total conductivity of the film immediately after immersion can be determined by two components: $K_{\Sigma} = K_1 + K_2 \cdot K_1$ is the electric conductivity of the electrolyte in the pores, and K_2 the pore surface conductivity. According to the investigations of I.I. Zhukov and other scientists, the specific weight of surface conductivity in the total conductivity of the film considerably increases at a reduction in pore dimension and a lowering of electrolyte concentration. In dependence on the swelling of the film in the electrolyte, a third component appears, which is due to the conductivity of the film body. In case the equation will have the form $K_{\Sigma} = K_1 + K_2 + K_T$. K_T is the conductivity of the film body. The results of the investigation can be summarized as follows: a relation between the electric resistance, the vapor permeability and the lyophilic properties of metal coatings has been established. Films with low vapor permeability which swell $^{\perp}$ dly in water

Card 4/5

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The Properties of Pains and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance.

are characterized by high electric resistance. The electric conductivity of a conting film is of three components: conductivity of the electrolyte in the pores, surface conductivity in the pores and conductivity of the film body. The conductivity of a film depends on the alternating-current frequency, which, evidently, is due to a change in the surface conductivity in the film pores. There are 5 graphs, 1 diagram, 1 table and 10 references, 4 of which are English, 3 Soviet and 3 German.

SUBMITTED:

7 February, 1958.

Card 5/5

z/011/61/018/001/013/014 E112/E453

Vasserman, P.I. and Chebotarevskiy, V.V.

Protective action of primers on magnesium alloy AUTHORS:

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie, 1961, Vol.18, No.1, p.33,

abstract Ch 61-452

Primers on the basis of alkyd resins, polyvinylbutyral and butylmethacrylate were investigated, using as pigments: zinc oxide. titanium dioxide, aluminium bronze and zinc yellow. The coatings were tested for absorbency, permeability, adhesion and resistance to alkalies. Changes of electrochemical properties of the magnesium alloy under the primer were studied. established that for an efficient primer a binder is required which has low absorbency and high adhesion, does not contain components which are water-soluble, and is alkali- and corrosion-resistant, For the pigmentation, the use of 25% zinc chromate is recommended, It is further suggested to subject the surface of the alloy to oxidation prior to applying the primer.

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

Protective action of primers	Z/011/61/018/001/013/014 E112/E453	
13 diagrams, 1 table. 6 literature r	eferences,	
Abstractor's note: Complete transl	ation	
Card 2/2		

5/196/61/000/010/008/037 E194/E155

Vasserman, P.I., and Chebotarevskiy, V.V. Determination of the insulating properties of varnish films from their ohmic resistance AUTHORS: TITLE :

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.10, 1961, 21, abstract 10B 95. ("Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye" no.2, 1961, 35-44)

Card 1/2

A study was made of the relationship between the corrosion-resisting properties of varnish films and a number of properties of the film material, including the electrical properties. Examination of the nature of the electrical conductivity extended to the influence of various factors when the films are wetted in distilled water, and in particular to the influence of the film-forming substance, the influence of film thickness, the method of film deposition and the amount of pigment. The varnish film was considered as a sub-microscopic cupillary system; the structural density of such films depends upon the chemical nature of the film forming substance and also on the It was found content of pigment and fineness of its particles.

Determination of the insulating ... S/196/61/000/010/008/037 E194/E155

that varnish films of low electrical resistance and high penetrability to moisture vapour are insufficiently protective (corrosion-resistant). A comparatively simple electro-chemical method of determining the insulating properties of varnish films is described; it is based on measuring the resistance of free film when wetted. There is also a diagram, and directions for determining the resistance from the voltage drop in a circuit containing two resistances in series (one resistance box of 100 megohms to 1 kilohm, the other the test film between platinum electrodes). By applying 1 V from a dry battery through a potentiometer, a resistance of up to 1011 ohms can be measured with sufficient accuracy.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

40181-86 LTM (m)/8TP(J)/1/TTP(t)/TM IJF(c) HM/HTM/JM/JM/HM ACC NR: AP6019447 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/003/0013/0018
AUTHOR: Shtern, M. A.; Danyushevskaya, N. Ye.; Vasserman, P. I.; Chebotarevskiy, V. V.
ORG: none
TITLE: Application of calcium chromate as an anticorrosion heat-resistant pigment
SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1966, 13-18
TOPIC TAGS: calcium chromate, chromic anhydride, chromate, pigment, anticorrosive agent, heat resistance, CALCIUM COMPOUND, CHROMATE
ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for preparing calcium chromate by reaction of hydrated calcium oxide with chromic anhydride. It has been shown that calcium chromate is a pigment which imparts a higher passivating capacity as well as a higher heat resistance to magnesium alloys and steel. It has been established that the use of calcium chromate in soils improves their conservation properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 tables.
SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 00
Card 1/1/2/2000 UDC: 667.622.117.6

VASSERMAN, R.A., glesar'.

Small electric mixer for preparing gypsum saw-dust mastics used in fixing plasterboard. Rats, i isobr. predl. v stroi. no.7:42-43 '58. (NIRA 11:12)

1.Stroitel'nyy ushastok - 86 tresta Mosotdelstroy No.4. (Mixing machinery)

Section and a section of the section	
	340 · · · ·
	AUTHOR: Bayyer, V. N.; Blinov, G. A.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Yerozolimskiv, B. G.; Brinov, G. A.; Bumoy, A. A.; Onuchin, A. P.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Topov, S. G.; Sidorov, V. A.; Silventrov, G. I.; Skrinskiv, A. N.; Khabakhpashev, A. G.; Auslander, V. L.; Kiseley, A. V.; Kushnirenko, Ye. A.; Livshits, A. A.; Rodionov, S. H.; Synakh, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.; Abramyan, Ye. A.; Vasserman, S. B.; Vecheslavov, Y. V.; Dimoy, G. I.; Papadichev, V. A.; Protopopov, I. Ya.; Budker, G. I. TITLE: Colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Noscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 274-287 TOPIC TAGS: high energy interaction, high energy plasma, perticle physics, particle beam, charged particle beam ABSTRACT: In the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of
	Sciences SSSR, programs on high-energy particle physics are mainly concerned with work on colliding charged particle beams. The Institute considers it unsuitable Card 1/5
	$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} dt$
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1,7301;-65 ACCESSION NR: AT5007921 for its purpose to install huge accelerators whose construction requires large resources outlaid and long time. For work on colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams, three installations are being built, which are in various stages of readiness. Work on colliding electron beams was conducted at the institute (then a laboratory of the Institute of Atomic Energy income I. V. Kurchatov) in the Fall of 1956, after Kerst's report on accelerators with colliding proton beams of the FFAG type. By that time Soviet scientists Had already acquired some experience in obtaining large electron currents; in particular, the mentioned laboratory had installed and then abandoned a device for the spiral storage of electrons (G. I. Budker and A. A. Naumov, CERN Symposium, 1, 76 (1956)), by which, subsequently, circulating currents of the order of 100 amperes were obtained. In 1957 two variants of this device were considered at the same time. The first one consisted of two accelerators with spiral storage and subsequent transition of the particles to synchrotron state in comparatively narrow paths. The second one had storage rings with constant magnetic field and frequent external injection because of the damping of the oscillations under the action of radiation. The first variant was more cumbersome; the second variant contained an element not developed at that time, namely a 100-kilovolt commutator of 10 kilo-amperes with nanosecond front. At the end of 1957, the first positive results were obtained Card 2/5

L 1:7301:-65 D ACCESSION NR: AT5007921 with a packing discharger of 100 kilovolts, and work stopped on the variant with storage rings. Originally it was proposed to set up two devices: VEP-1 of 2 x 130 Mev energy, and VEP-2 of 2 × 500 Mev energy. The VEP-1 was considered as an actual model of an accelerator and as a device for conducting initial experiments at low. energies. After the Panofsky report in 1958 on his work with colliding electron beams conducted in his laboratory at Stanford, construction ceased on 500-Mev storage paths and work was continued on the 2 x 130-Hev installation. Instead of work on colliding electron beams with energies of 500 Mev, work at the end of 1958 was conducted with colliding positron-electron beams and the planning of the VEPP-2 device was begun, whose main elements are a strong-current electron accelerator and a high-vacuum storage path of 700 Mev energy. At the present time the VEP-1 and VEPP-2 are installed in Novosibirsk. The VEP-1 is in a state of neglect, but at the end of 1964 experiments will be begun with it. Installation of the VEPP-2 has been completed. To obtain a marked effect from the application of colliding proton ; beams, an accelerator is needed with an energy of at least 10 Gev. Since the ordinary accelerator at such energies is a very bulky machine, it was decided to combine the idea of colliding proton beams with the creation of an iron-less impulse accelerator with very large fields and a neutralized central busbar. This latter work of creating such a machine was reported by the authors at a Moscow conference

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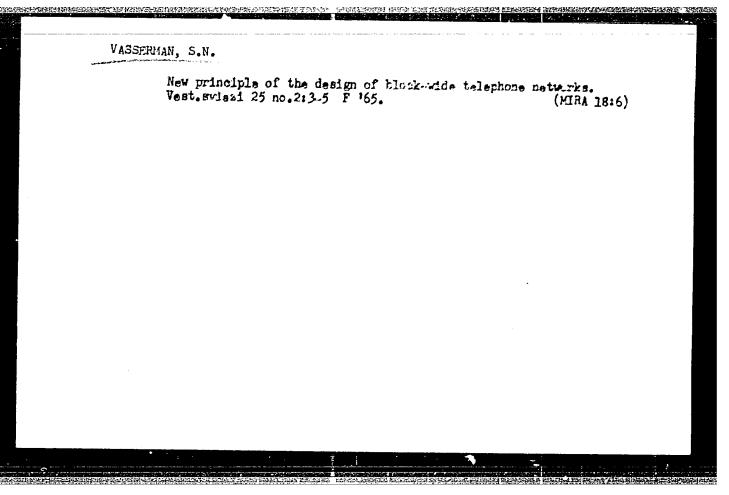
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held in 1956. The presence of a field with two directions in an iron-less accelerator with central busbar permits the acceleration of protons toward opposite sides in one machine, which makes possible the collision of protons in case of a suitable race-track. At the present time the Institute is developing a proton device with a magnetic field of about 200 kilogauss and radius of 2 meters for a particle energy of 12 Gev in the beam (equivalent energy is around 300Gev). Tests are being conducted on models, and an effective method of injection by overcharging of negative ions is under study. Also under development are an impulse electric power supply system of 100 million joules capacity and an hf power supply. Since 1958 the Institute has been conducting theoretical investigations on the limits of applicability of quantum electrodynamics [V. N. Bayyer, ZhETF, 37, 1490 (1959), and UFN, 78, 619 (1962)] for the calculation of the radiational corrections to the electrodynamic cross-sections [V. N. Bayyer and S. A. Kheyfets, ZhETF 40, 613-715 (1961) and Nuclear Physics (in print)], and on other problems of high-energy particle physics that are connected with the preparation of experiments on colliding beams [V. N. Bayyer, I. B. Khriplovich, V. V. Sokolov, and V. S. Synakh, in ZhTF, 1961]. The present report takes up under the mentioned three main headings the following pertinent topics: the accelerator-injection, storage paths, electron-optical channel,

Card 4/5

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up, physical layout of magnets, power supply, etc. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR) SUBMITTED: 26Hay64 ENCL: OO SUB CODE: EE, MP NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 003	input and output	vstem. experim	ents on storage	, proposed work	k, experimental	set-
SUBNITTED: 26Hay64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, NP NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 003	ASSOCIATION: Inn	it or magnets,	power supply, e	itc. Orig. art	. has: 0 figur	es.
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RUBARNY, 79.8., SPLITOKAYA, N.B., VARSERMAN, T.Y.,

Latermolecular reactions and amentropy in minery solutions.

180. 30 AN SUSR no.5 Ber. Athim. nauk no.1; 315 169.

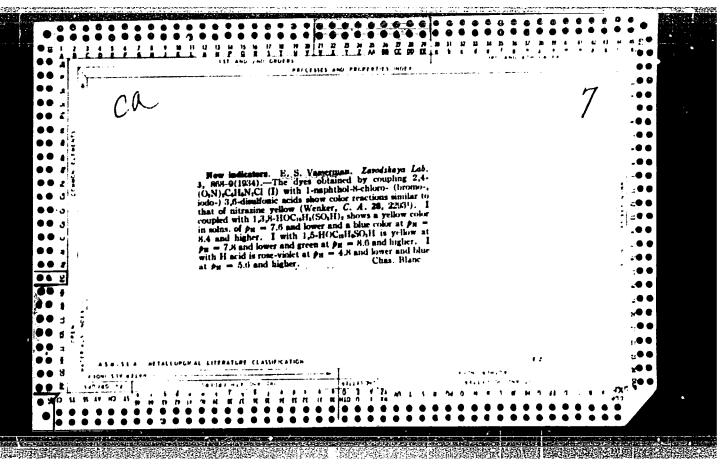
(KERA 12.3)

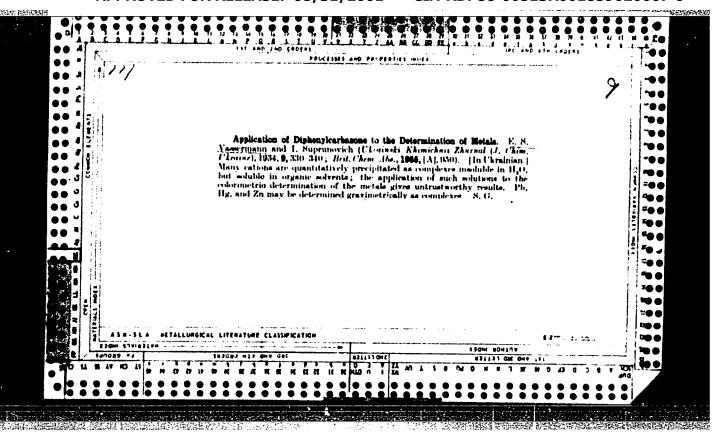
1. Novembersky institut organisheskoy khimis Sibrarnes otdelentye AN SUSR 1 Novembersky gosudarstvencyy universites.

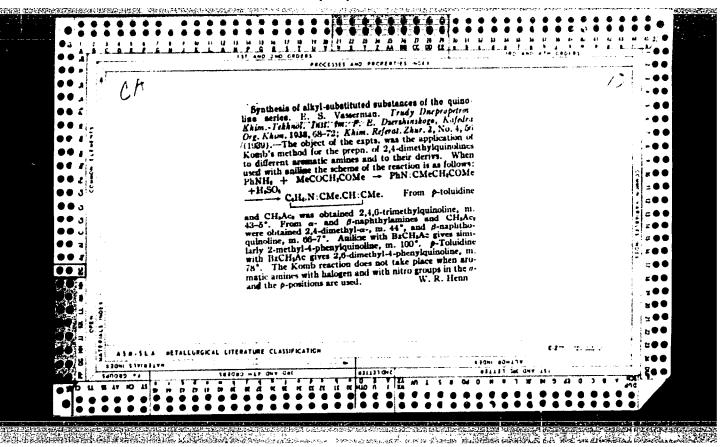
BLOKH, S.S.; VASSERMAN, V.O.

Using electronic computers for processing well data by the built-up pressure method. Nefteprom.delo no.10:40-41 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Unitinskiy nefte-gazovyy otdel Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza i Ukhtinskiy nefte-gazovyy kombinat.

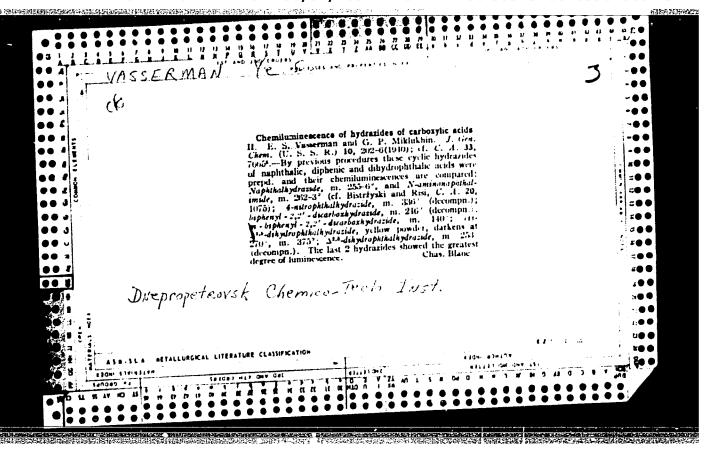


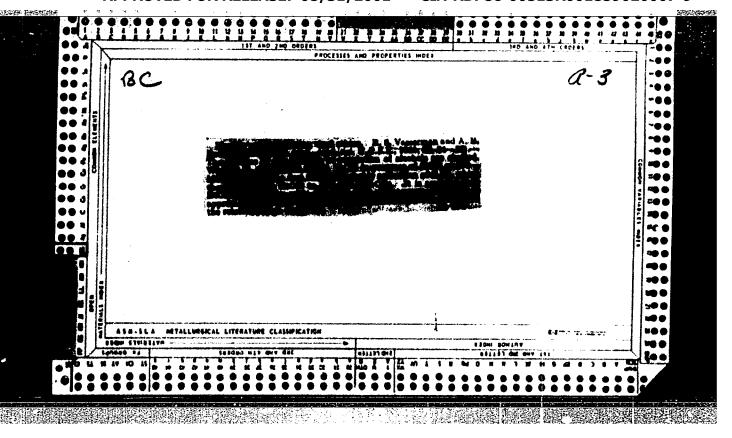




"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9 福州 阿里爾河 · 用品品(在表面的 网络尼耳斯斯斯斯克斯斯斯斯斯斯斯克斯克斯斯克 • • • • • • • • • • • • ₃ U D H n 1; ● ... •• a nucleus, are also nonluminescent. The greatest degree of luminescence is shown by the cyclic hydrazules IV, especially those contg. an aromate nucleus. The mechanism of chemiluminescence is discussed. For 3-ammophthalyl hydrazule (Luminol (V)) it is postulated that in alk, soln. V enolities, the enol form, in the presence of the activating groups NH, and OH, then combining with the O dissolved in soln. to form a peroxide, which undergoes decompin, with emission of visible light. The cyclic hydrazules, period, by condensation of a describosylic -00 Chemilumnsecence of hydrazides of carboxylic acids. E. S. Lesserman and G. P. Miklukhin. J. Gen. Chem. U. S. S. R. Y. 9, 408) 19 (1839). -- The chemiluminescence of hydrazides of type RCONHNH, 17, R(CONHNH), (II), RCONHNHCO (IV) **:00** .. ::: .. **=•** undergoes decompn, with emission of visible light. The evelic hydrazides, prepd. by condensation of a disarboxylic acid (VI) with N₂H₂, HCl in the presence of Ac(Na or by reaction of the di-Et ester of VI with N₂H₂, H₂O₂ include: I mitrophibally! hydrazide, in. > 320°; 4-infophibally! hydrazide, in. > 320°; 4-infophibally! hydrazide, ont purified, in. > 310°; 3-introphibally! hohenwhydrazide, in optimied, inphenyl-22*-diarboxyl hostazide, in. > 310°; 1-inmino-25*-diphenylpyri/le-1/s-dirarboxyl hydrazide, insol. in the common solvents, in. > 320°. Aurintrarboxylic acid with N₂H₃,HCl and Ac(Na forms a compd. which, because of its luminescent properties, is assumed to be the cayle hydrazid hydrazide Ca₂H₁h₃N₃O₃ · 55* references. :• • •• is studied by the methods of Albrecht (C. A. 23, 4889) and of Gleu (C. A. 30, 8285). For open chain hydrazides of type I and II only those with an NH₁ group in the nucleus exhibit luminescence. Sym. hydrazines of type III, with the exception of those contg. a substituted **:00** ... ی کن • • : :● ●: •• ... ••.;00 -₁● ● :,● ● cyclic hydraxyl hydraxide CnHaSiOs et . 35 references. John Livak AS BIS LA METALLUPGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION ::• • :00

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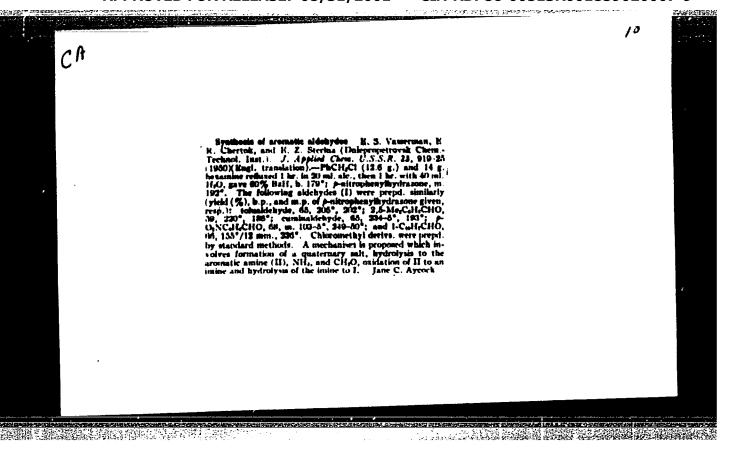


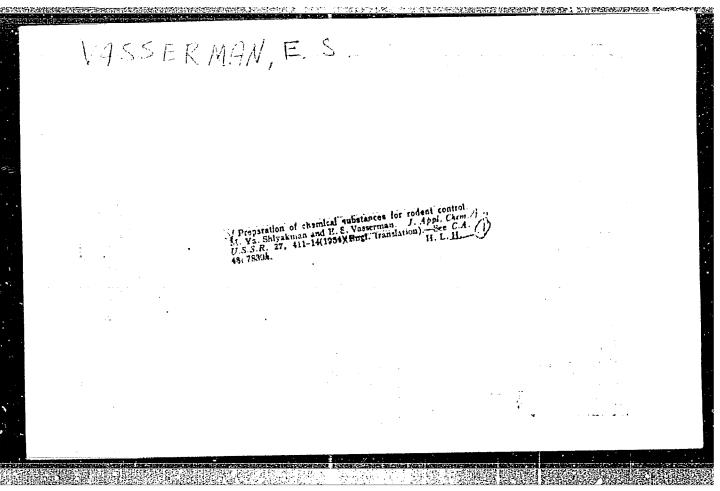


Chemical Abst. Vol. 48 No. 9 May 10, 1954 Organic Chemistry

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The synthesis of arms He slachtes 18. S. Vaserman, Mr. R. Cherto, and Let B. Sterma Chem. Technol. Inst., Ducoropetrovak. Ustaine). Zhur. Prikind. Khim. 23. 879-76 1980); Chem. Zentr. 1951, I, 1588.—The method c. Sommelet (cf. C.A. 8, 660) for the synthesis of aromatic aldehydes by the conversion of the CH₂Cl group into the CH₂Cl group without the use of strong oxidizing agents was applied to a series of ClCH₃ derivs. The urotropine (I) reaction (action of I on the appropriate ClCH₃ deriv. in alc. and hydrolysis of the product) proceeded readily and gave good aldehyde yields (60-8%). The aldehydes were identified as the p-nitrophenylhydrasoner (II). PhCH₃Cl and I in alc. refluxed 1 hr., water was added, heating continued another hr., the mixt. cooled, and the upper layer contg. the B2H extd. with ether, dried, and distd. from an oil bath gave 60% B2H, b. 170°; II, obtained by refluxing 30 min. with p-O₃NC₂H₃NH₃NH₃NH₃ in glacial HOAc, filtering, and recrystg. from glacial HOAc, red crystals, m. 192°. The following RCHO, were similarly prepd. from the analogous RCH₃Cl [R, b.p. or m.p. yield (%) and, in parentheses, m.p. of II]: MeC₂H₄, b. 205°, 65 (202°); 2.5-Me₄C₄H₄, b. 220°, 59 (188°); p-Me₂CHC₄H₄, b. 234-5°, 65 (193°); p-O₃NC₄H₄ m. 103-5°, 68 (249-50°); 1.C₁H₄, light brown, thick liquid of characteristic odor, b. 155°, 66 (236°). The course of the reaction is assumed to be as follows: The Cl deriv. treated with I in ether forms a salt of the quaternary amnaonium base; upon hydrolysis of this salt the RCH₄ radical is split off as RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. Into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. Into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. Into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. Into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. Into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and HCHO; RCH₁NH₄ + 6 HCHO; RCH₁NH₄ + 11:0 + RCH₂NH₄ + 3 NH₄ + 6 HCHO; RCH₂NH₄ + 11:0 + RCH₂NH₄ + 11:0 + RCH₂NH₄ + 11:0 + RCH₂NH₄ + 11:0 + RC





VAS ERMAN, Yo. S.

AID - P-97

Subject

: USSR/Chemistry

Card

: 1/1

Authors

: Shlyakman, M. Ya., and Vasserman, Ye. S.

Title

: Production of chemical compounds for control of rodents

Periodical

: Zhur. Prikl. Khim. 27, no. 4, 445-449, 1954

Abstract

: A simplified method for production of ~-naphthylthiourea is given. Crude naphthalene is used as starting material for C-naphthylthiourea, and aniline hydrochloride for phenylthiourea. Three

references (Russian): 1946-1948.

Institution : Department of Chemistry of the Dnepropetrovsk Agricultural Institute

Submitted

: November 23, 1953

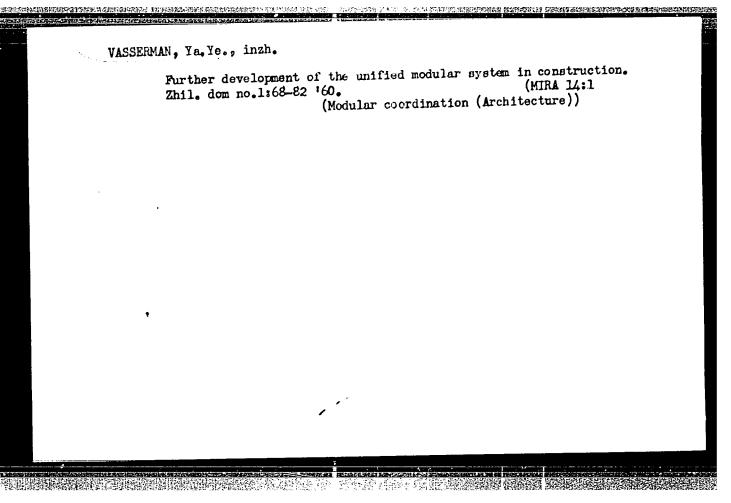
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VASSURIAN, Yo. Ye., Cond Pech Sci - dinc/ "System of dealgrists
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ROZOV, Serafim Vasil'yevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; VASSERMAN, Yn.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; KISLOV, I.A., inzh., retsenzent; LOPATA, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SERDYUK, V.K., red.

[Teaching mechanical drawing in technical schools; a brief manual for teachers] Prepodavanie chercheniia v tekhnikumakh; kratkoe rukovodstvo dlia prepodavatelei. Moskva, Gos.nauchnotekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 245 p. (MIRA 13:1) (Mechanical drawing--Study and teaching)



THE STREET STREET, THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

AUTHOR: Vasserman, Yu. M., Engineer SCV-91-58-4-21/29 Cases of Traumatism during the Fanning out of Cable Joints TITLE: (Sluchai travmatizma pri razdelke kabel'nykh muft) Energetik, 1958, Nr 4, pp 26-27 (USSR) PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT: This note describes two burn accidents occurring during the fanning out of cable joints. The first accident was caused by an electric spark produced by an accidental contact of two cable lead sheaths in the zone of stray currents. The lead sheaths, having been polished by an abrasive material soaked in benzine, were immediately ignited by the spark. The second accident was caused by the explosion of benzine vapors flowing out an extinguished soldering lamp filled with either pure benzine or a mixture of benzine and kerosene. This explosion occurred at the moment when the cable workers tried to ignite the soldering lamp again with a match. The author comes to the conclusion that lead sheaths should be connected by means of a jumper during the fanning out of cable joints in the zone of stray currents and that Card 1/2 safety regulations should contain a prohibition of igniting

SOV-91-58-4-21/29 Cases of Traumatism during the Fanning out of Cable Joints

soldering lamps inside working tents.

1. Electrical equipment--Safety measures 2. Burns--Preventive measures 3. Benzine--Hazards 4. Accidents

Card 2/2

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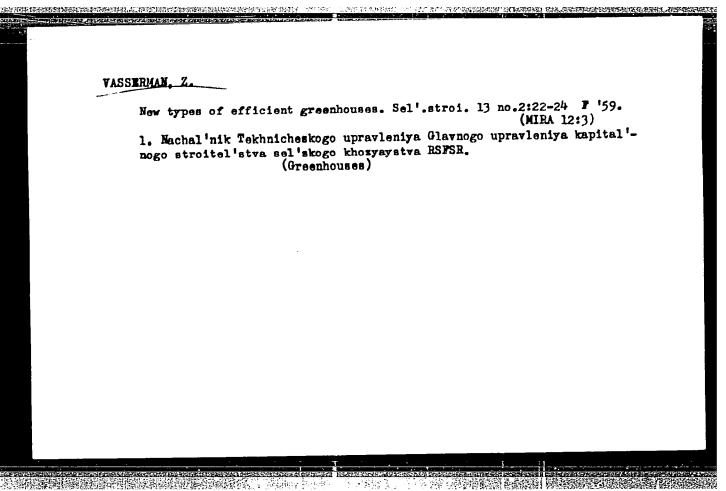
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VASSERMAN, Z.

For a new upsurge of invention and efficiency in construction. Sel'stroi. 15 no.1:22-23 Ja 160. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Glavnogo upravleniya stroitel'stva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.

(Farm mechanization)



VASSERMAN, Z., insh.

New-type shelters for sows. Sel'. stroi. 14 no.7:16-17 Jl '59.

(MRA 12:10)

(Siberia--Swine houses and equipment)

THE A TOTAL PROPERTY MEDICAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY OF THE PROP

VASSERMAN, Z.

Multistoried housing construction on the collective farms. Sel'. stroi. 15 no. 3:4-5 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

l. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Glavnogo upravleniya stroitel'stva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystve RSFSR.

(Apartment houses) (Construction industry)

(Housing, Rural)

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VASSERMAN, Z.

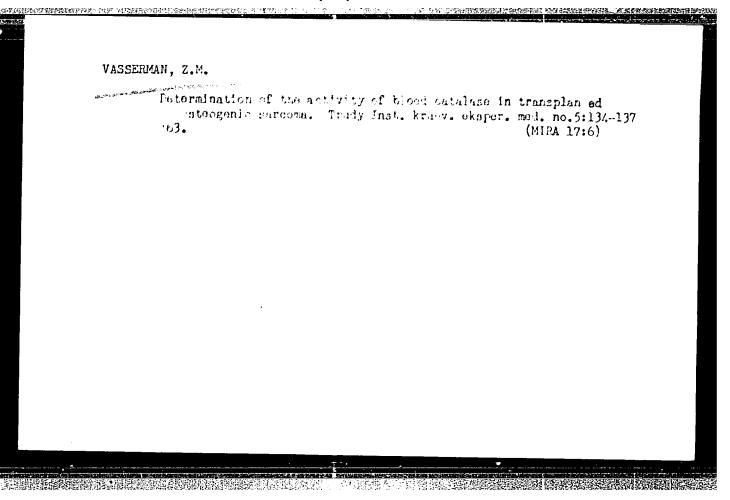
Increase the tempo of construction on state farms. Sel'.stroi. 18 no.11:2-3 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnyy inzh. upravleniya kapital'nogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov RSFSR.

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VASSERMAN, Z.M.; TEMIROVA, B.T. Blood protein fractions in immunological and drug therapy. Sbor. trud. Uz nauch.-issl. tub. inst. 3:24-31 '57. (MIRA 14:5) (TUBERCULOSIS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

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VASSERMAN, Zus' Natanovich; SMOLYAKOV, Rimma Timofeyevich; SOKOLOVA, G.S., red.; BALAKIN, V.M., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Economical and simple livestock buildings] Prosteishie 1 ekonomichnye zhivotnovodcheskie postroiki. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'. khoz.RSFSR, 1961. 86 p.

(Farm buildings)

(MIRA 14:7)

BURIACHENKO, M.A., kand. med. nauk; SIGAL, L.D.; KAUSHANSKIY, M.Z.;
PEL'TIN, K.K.; KRAVETS, I.G.; ZDANOVICH, O.A.; ERMAN, I.D. (Kishinev);
MIL'SHTEYN, P.V. (Bel'tsy); ETLIS, S.S. (Bendery); MISHCHENKO, S.A.;
ROYTIKH, R.M. (Tiraspol'); VASSERMAN, Z.S. (Soroki)

Role of artificial pneumothorex in the compound treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. no 7:24-29 163.

1. Iz Moldavskogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - kand. med. nauk M.A. Burlachenko).

VASSERSHTEYN, B. [Wasserstein, B].

Lattice parameter of uraninite as criteria for determining age.
Biul. Kom. po opr. abs. vozr. geol. form. ne. 2:98-101 '57.

(Uraninite)

(Uraninite)